

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 2, 1951, from Woodward's Landing, British Columbia.

PRODUCT: 2,000 100-pound bags of rice grits at Omaha, Nebr.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects, insect fragments, and rodent hairs. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: May 27, 1952. The Canada Rice Mills, Ltd., Woodward's Landing, British Columbia, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law, or that it be converted into animal feed or used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The product subsequently was converted into alcohol.

18610. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 90 Cases, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32636. Sample Nos. 13016-L, 13017-L, 14159-L, 14162-L.)

LIBEL FILED: February 12, 1952, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 20, 1951, from New Orleans, La.

PRODUCT: 294 cases, each containing 30 1-pound bags, and 337 cases, each containing 15 2-pound bags, of rice at Denver, Colo.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects and insect excreta. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: April 10, 1952. Rickert, Wessanen & Laan, Inc., New Orleans, La., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for remilling and reprocessing, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. The product under seizure, consisting of approximately 14,700 pounds, was fumigated and otherwise reconditioned. As a result of this operation, 14,120 pounds of the product were released as fit for human consumption; 285 pounds were destroyed as unfit; and 295 pounds of the product were lost during the reconditioning operation.

18611. Adulteration of rice. U. S. v. 109 Bales, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32333. Sample Nos. 22186-L, 22188-L.)

LIBEL FILED: December 29, 1951, Southern District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 23 and November 6 and 20, 1951, from Crowley, La.

PRODUCT: 109 bales, each containing 60 1-pound packages, and 109 bales, each containing 20 3-pound packages, of rice at Demopolis, Ala.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance by reason of the presence of insects and insect parts. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: February 28, 1952. Crawford & Earles, Inc., Crowley, La., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond

for remilling, under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration. Approximately 8,820 pounds of the product, which was the amount actually seized, were released to the claimant for remilling. The remilling operations resulted in the loss of approximately 170 pounds of the product and the rejection of about 50 pounds. The rejected portion was destroyed, and 8,600 pounds of the product found to be fit for human consumption were released to the claimant.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

18612. Adulteration of frozen chum salmon. U. S. v. 29,000 Pounds * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 32633. Sample No. 30638-L.)

LABEL FILED: January 31, 1952, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 3, 1951, by K. Raatikainen, from Pelican, Alaska.

PRODUCT: 29,000 pounds of frozen chum salmon in 115 boxes at Seattle, Wash.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed fish.

DISPOSITION: February 18, 1952. K. Raatikainen, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for segregation and sorting of the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. Segregation operations were attempted but were unsuccessful, and the entire lot was denatured by converting it to fish meal and oil.

18613. Adulteration of frozen salmon. U. S. v. 5,000 pounds, etc. (F. D. C. No. 32632. Sample Nos. 30634-L, 30635-L.)

LABEL FILED: January 31, 1952, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 29, 1951, and January 14, 1952, by Western Fishing Co., Ltd., from Vancouver, British Columbia.

PRODUCT: 17,000 pounds of frozen salmon at Seattle, Wash.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (a) (3), the article consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance by reason of the presence of decomposed fish.

DISPOSITION: March 6, 1952. The Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Seattle, Wash., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be released under bond for segregation and sorting of the unfit portion, under the supervision of the Federal Security Agency. As a result of the segregation operations, 1,645 pounds of the product were found unfit and were destroyed by grinding into fish meal.

18614. Adulteration of canned clams. U. S. v. 49 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 32589. Sample No. 27661-L.)

LABEL FILED: January 16, 1952, District of Nevada.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 29, 1951, by G. P. Halferty & Co., from Seattle, Wash.